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THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they

Kansas Socialists.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The . Kansas Democrats have joined the Populists and Silver Republicans in support of a Fusion State ticket a majority of the names on which are names of Populists. The Kansas Populists are really State Socialists. The State already has a plant for the manufacture of binding twine. In their platform adopted last week the Kansas Populists " especially favor the development of our oil resources by the State, and the relief of our people from the exactions of the Standard Oil monopoly by the erection of a State refinery to refine the products of the oil fields of our State and supply oil to our people for their own use, at the cost of production, without paying tribute to that overgrown

monopoly. They want the State Constitution amended "so as to permit the establishment of State stockyards and markets, to provide for State insurance and to permit the people as a whole to carry on any business or industry by which they can promote their own welfare."

They believe in Government ownership of railroads and in "the application of the principles of Government ownership as a remedy for monopolies of every kind." They want "municipal ownership and operation of plants for the supply of water. light, heat and power, and also of all street car lines and telephone systems."

Such are the principles of the partners of the party which used to believe that the least government was the best. And the Democrats are being driven irresistibly into the extremes of the paternal Government theory.

The Paramount Colonel.

Imperialism is to be the paramount issue in Col. BRYAN's notification speech. It will be hard work to make it paramount anywhere else.

Col. BRYAN can easily pump any amount of words as to the wickedness of imperialism. As a nucleus of buncombe, Antiimperialism is fully equal to the Octopus or the Money Devil. Still the Colonel would be wiser to spout about them than to spout

of imperialism. If by imperialism is meant government by an Emperor, who wants such a system of government in the United States? Here the Colonel would be stabbing shadows.

If by imperialism is meant the retention of the Philippines by the United States, Col. BRYAN cannot hold the whole of his own party in opposition to that policy.

If by imperialism is meant the proposition that Federal laws need not be uniform for all the territory of the United States, imperishism is an American fact historically of Constitutional, legal and politica foundation, and not to be rattled down by a notification speech.

If by imperialism is meant a system of Government not dependent upon the consent of all the governed, imperialism has always existed and still exists in the United

Imagination will have to be paramount in Col. BRYAN'S notification speech.

Underhand Support of Bryan.

So far as the movement to nominate an "Anti-Imperialistic" ticket is at all sane. the purpose of its originators, of course, is to help BRYAN. They are afraid or ashamed to come out for him openly and directly, but they hope by false pretences to draw off enough votes from McKinley to assure Bryan's election. They know very well, everybody knows that the election of the third ticket they are talking about nominating would be impossible. Why, then, should they want to put it up, unless for the advantage of BRYAN?

BRYAN, on his part, is evidently ready to give his assistance to the schemers; and that they are working in concert with him is indicated by his announcement that in his speech when notified of his nomination he will lay stress only on "Imperialism" and dismiss 16 to 1 or the only real issue represented by him, with a few words. If the ticket shall be nominated, moreover, it can only be got on the official ballot by petition. in all the States where the so-called Australian ballot is required by law, with various modifications. Apart from the Southern States which will go for BRYAN without debate, these States include the whole number. In New York sworn certificates from six thousand or more electors are required and in the other States there are similar provisions of law.

Accordingly, the first step after the nomination of an "Anti-Imperialist" ticket would be to get these necessary certificates and, obviously, to get them the Bryantes would have to be called on for assistance. The requisite number of names would have to be made up by Bryanites almost wholly. The enterprise, therefore, would start out necessarily with a practical alliance with Bryanism.

The duplicity of the originators of the movement is thus made apparent. They are trying simply to get up a side show in the interest of BBYAN, though they make a pretence of horror at his silverism and socialism and protest their own devotion to the gold standard.

The trick, however, will work damage only to those who attempt to play it, for their dishonesty is apparent to every intelligent man, Bryanite or advocate of the national security and integrity. This damage, in the city of New York, will be done more especially to the Evening Post, for that paper, we regret to say, is the head centre of the conspiracy to help BRYAN with the "Imperialistic" side show, However overwhelming may be the whether foreign or domestic, the Evenappears in this gang that paper treats him | it was but just that England should retaliate as a character of the most serious conse- by imposing duties on the food products

political weight. At the same time that it thus serves BRYAN in its most prominent news columns it professes feeble devotion to the gold standard in its editorial col-

The political campaign is now only in its beginning, and it is not as yet warm; but two months from now it will be at full heat. No newspaper which seeks to bring disaster upon New York by working for the election of BRYAN while pretending to oppose him will be tolerated by the honesty and intelligence of this great commercial and financial community when they become thoroughly aroused to the danger of Bryanism, as they will be by the time October has

The Evening Post may play its little trick of duplicity now without suffering serious consequences, but if it continues the game the disaster it would provoke for others will surely come upon itself.

That newspaper has a right to go over to BRYAN and if it agrees with him and wants Bryanism it ought to go over to him: but it cannot expect to escape the public indignation if it goes on serving him while pretending to be against him.

Bryanism and the Flag.

FRANK B. BURKE, who having just failed of nomination for Governor by the Democrats of Indiana, is now a candidate for Congress in the Indianapolis district, has touched the bottom of anti-militarism, Bryanism's lowest streak. There cannot well be further depths than this portion of BURKE's speech accepting the Congress nomination, referring to the pleasant custom of saluting the Stars and Stripes:

"The foreign citizens of this country are compelled to take off their hats at the point of the bayonet to the flag. How long will it be until they will be required to take off their hats to the man who holds the flag. and then how long will it be until they are required take off their hats and bow down to the man that commands the man that holds the flag? We take off

Anti-militarism is a bogey, devised by the Democrats for use in the campaign, because the United States Army which is now engaged in arduous duty is under the command of a Republican President. And BURKE is its fruit.

In support of the anti-imperialist plank of the Kansas City platform this Democrat started in to denounce all things military, and he has come to the end of his powers before the campaign is fairly started. He denounces the flag, or what is the same thing, that general reverence for it which the sane patriot delights to pay with the visible lifting of the hat-a salute not given as a matter of course even to the President. With a mind disordered by his own partisan ravings about anti-militarism BYRKE like the full-fledged anarchist, incites

his hearers against the very flag itself! In contrast with the evil genius of Bryanism thus brazenly revealed we invoke the spirit of DANIEL WEBSTER:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discord-ant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuda, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood i Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth!' nor those ther words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterward, but everywhere, spread all over n characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other erty and Union, now and forever, one and insepa

Lord Salisbury and Preferential Duties for Colonial Products.

Both the Iaberal and the Conservative newspapers of the Dominion of Canada are discussing Lord SALISBURY'S refusal even to consider the proposal that Colonial products should receive a preference in the markets of the United Kingdom. It will be remembered that, at the recent meeting in England of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, a deputation was named to wait on the Prime Minister and ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the best means of increasing the traffic between Great Britain and her transmarine dependencies. Lord Salisbuny declined to receive the deputation, and instructed his secretary to say that he did not deem the present time opportune for the investigation of the subject.

The Canadian Conservatives insist upon holding Sir WILPRID LAURIER responsible for this rebuff. When the British Premier speaks of the present time as "inopportune," he means, they say, that it would be useless to ask the British people to impose duties upon foreign grain, meat and wool when the Prime Minister of the Canadian Dominion has publicly expressed disapproval of such a course. The reference is to an incident which occurred at the time of the Queen's Jubilee in 1897. Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary for the Colonies. then announced that the British Government would be willing to appoint just such Royal Commission as the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire lately asked for. Sir WILFRID LAURIER, however, who was then in London, threw cold water on the suggestion, and advised the British Government not to abandon their free trade policy for the sake of giving their Colonies a preference. It follows, according to the Montreal Daily Star, that, if Canadians really want to secure a preference for their grain. meat and wool in the British market, they must begin by defeating the Liberal Premfer in the coming contest at the ballot box. Then they may reasonably expect to find Lord SALISBURY as willing to entertain their proposal as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

showed himself to be three years ago. The Montreal Daily Herald, which is an organ of the Liberals, assigns a very different ground for Lord SALISBURY'S refusal to appoint a Royal Commission, or even to receive the deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. It undertakes to prove from Lord Salisbury's own mouth, that, even if Sir WILFRID LAURIER and all the other Premiers of British self-governing Colonies had combined to ask that Colonial products should receive a preference in the markets of the mother country, the request would have been rejected. The Herald recalls the answer made in the House of Lords by the head of the Unionist Government to importance of the news of the day, Lord DUNBAVEN, when the latter wanted the Colonies to be invited to send repreing Post persists in giving chief promi- sentatives to a conference which should neace to the intrigues of the little crowd | consider the possibilities of inter-imperial | exist in our Navy now. which under the inspiration of malice or trade on a basis of reciprocal preferences. lunacy is conspiring to bring about the elec- | Lord DUNRAVEN had pointed out that tion of BRYAN. No matter how insignificant British manufactures were heavily taxed or addle-brained the man may be, if he by the United States, and had argued that

quence and his words as utterances of great | of the United States, thus giving a preference to similar commodities coming from her own Colonies.

> The proposal was vigorously denounced by look at the state of opinion in this country, especially the state of opinion in our commercial, manufacturing and industrial classes, the state of opinion, above all, among the capitalists and the most educated classes, and say if he sees the slightest chance, within any period to which we have a right to look forward, of such a modification of opinion in this country as will enable any statesman, whatever his opinions may be, to propose the establishment of retaliatory duties. It seems to me to be absolutely out of the question." Lord SALISBURY went on to indicate the commodities on which it would be necessary to levy a heavy duty in the United Kingdom in order to make the discrimination desired by the Colonists felt. He showed that those commodities would be grain, wool and meat. "What chance have you," he continued, "of inducing the people of this country to scoept legislation which would make these essential articles of consumption susceptible of such tariffs? I see no probability whatever of it." He added that, this being the case, it would be scarcely respectful to the Colonies to ask them to send representatives to a conference to discuss a proposal assent to which on the part of the British Government would be "absolutely impossible."

It is evident that this speech of Lord SALISBURY'S could not have been familiar to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire; otherwise, they would not have requested the appointment of a Royal Commission for the purpose of examining a project condemned beforehand by the British Premier as utterly impracticable.

It is a King that the assassin's hand has struck down at Monza, a King who in a reign of twenty-two trying years never failed in any kingly quality. Fearless in the face of disease as on the battlefield, just, merciful, a fosterer of the arts and learning, placing the welfare of Italy above the fortunes of his house, HUMBERT I. deserved even more than his remarkable father the surname, & re galantuomo. In the breaking down of reputations of the leaders of all political parties the people of Italy had come to look upon their King as the one man who stood for something stable and who might possibly extricate them from their difficulties.

HUMBERT's task was a thankless one, with little promise of glory. Coming to the throne when the first flush of enthusiasm over a united Italy was fading and the material losses were becoming evident as the price which the former independent States had paid for union, overshadowed by the fame of his father and of the other makers of the new Italy, HUMBERT I, was obliged to guide his country through its bitter and costly experience of how hard it is to undo the wrongs and omissions of centuries in a few short years. As to the wisdom of his course, and whether a greater man might not have found a better way, opinions must differ; they cannot as to his whole-souled devotion to his country and his task.

One brave act, as knightly a deed as history records, he was able to do. When Naples went wild with superstitious terror in the cholera epidemic of 1884, King HUMBERT went straight to the city and side by side to the plague in the hospitals and in the foulest slums, day after day, till the people took heart again. That Italians can never forget.

Whatever motive impelled his wretched murderer to slay, his act has deprived Italy of her main stay. It will be long before she can give her new King the confidence that she justly gave King HUMBERT.

Rear Admiral Kempff's Salute.

To some persons the protest that Rear Admiral KEMPPP is said to have made to the British naval commander-in-chief in China against being saluted with eleven instead of thirteen guns may have seemed mere childish petulance; but such an assumption would be wholly wrong.

The matter of salutes is governed by the regulations of every Navy, as well as by agreements between nations. More than twenty years ago Great Britain, the very country against the discourtesy of whose representative Admiral KEMPFF has protested, proposed the rules for saluting which have been adopted by other maritime Powers. In brief, these rules classify salutes into two kinds: Those that are to be returned gun for gun, and those that are not to be returned. In the first class are salutes to the national flag on arrival in a foreign port, and to foreign flag officers when met at sea or in port. In the second class are salutes to the head of the State when arriving at a port or visiting ships of war; salutes to diplomatic or Consular officers, to distinguished foreigners; and salutes on occasions of national festivities or anniversaries. The salutes in regard to which Admiral KEMPFF made his protest

were in the first class. Within that class, the form of salute is governed by international agreement. An Admiral or Army officer of equal rank is saluted with seventeen guns, a Vice-Admiral with fifteen guns, a Rear Admiral with thirteen guns, a Commodore with eleven guns. In every Navy but our own. the rank of Commodore is merely temporary, conferred on a Captain commanding two or more vessels. Until a year ago our Navy had the permanent rank of Commodore; but since March 3, 1899, we have had no officer of that rank. Above the grade of Captain we have now eighteen Rear Admirals. For reasons which concern only ourselves, we have a provision of law which grades the salaries of the Rear Admirals of our Navy into two classes:

but that fact in no wise affects their rank. An officer of the British Navy in Chinese waters has taken it on himself to decide that Rear Admiral KEMPFF, who is second in command in the Asiatic fleet, is entitled only to the Commodore's salute; and the British Vice-Admiral, the highest officer afloat in Chinese waters, has sustained him.

The matter does not alone affect Admiral KEMPFF personally; the Admiral is a representative of the United States, and as such should receive every honor to which he is entitled. The fact that his two-starred

Admiral KEMPPP with only eleven; and that Admiral KEMPFF's flagship returned the salute with thirteen guns, "either because the distance prevented the number Lord Salisbury. "I ask him," he said, " to of the original salute being counted, or as a gentle hint." With Admiral KEMPFF's wisdom in not firing on the Taku forts in mind, it may be assumed that there was more of gentle hint in his ship's returned salute than failure to count the guns of

the original salute. KEMPFF is a Rear Admiral; he should have the salute to which a Rear Admiral

is entitled. Major-Gen. Sir J. FREDERICK MAURICE, generally recognized as the ablest theorist n the British Army, considers the bicycle as possibly of very great value to Great Britain n case of invasion. He finds that there ar bout one million bicyclers in Great Britain. If out of this number," he said recently, " we could induce even a moderate proportion to enroll as riflemen, I believe it would do more than anything else to gain the time we should require to defeat any invasion or raid made by the enemy. The distance from the coast London is short. An enemy who meant to do any serious mischief would come with the intention of striking for London in the shortest possible time. I believe that from the large number of roads available for cycles, and from the fact that an enemy would be nearly restricted to roads for moveme check could be more rapidly placed on his adby any other means."

Over here, though Lieut. Moss of the Twentyfourth Infantry with a detachment of men rode several hundred miles over all kinds of roads, and other sporadio experiments have been made with the bicycle in military work little interest has been taken in systematic study of the "machine's " capability as an adjunct in war matters. There is a small book of "cycle tactics," little used; but no thought eems to have been given by even our theorists to develop the cycle arm of the Army. That may come in time, however.

The Russian cruiser Variag, built by the CRAMPS, has sustained for twelve hours the highest speed, 24.6 knots, shown by her on her recent ten-mile trials off the New England coast. Coming over from Europe as passenger steamer, this rate would give her a day's run of over six hundred miles. She is the best in the world, a kind none too good for the United States.

The exports of the United States are many and various; how much so the annual reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department show with great exactness. Without waiting for these reports, however, THE Sun in its news columns of a single day showed other countries.

The news was printed that the Richme

Locomotive Works had received an order from Finland for twelve ten-wheeled locomo tives. The order is worth about \$180,000, and is probably only the first of the kind; for where American locomotives go they generally stay. One of our largest shipbuilding companies has just finished a cruiser for Russia, which on its trial proved to be the fastest ever built. The same day that told of the Variag's great speed told that one of our large steel-making companies had received an order for 2,000 tons of Krupp armor. This order is said to have been obtained in competition with French and German companies, and at a price consider-

ably larger than the United States offered for The German Army is preparing to buy American horses for its cavalry, and an officer, described as an expert, has come here to buy them: they will be sent to China by way of San Francisco, At the same time, as is well known, Great Britain has been buying mules and some horses for use in South Africa. Here are four kinds of American products

bought by foreigners because they are better than the purchasers could get elsewhere. There with Cardinal Sanfelice, exposed himself is much to congratulate ourselves on in the

> FOR SOLICITING CAMPAIGN PUNDS. An Agent of the National Democratic Organisation Fined \$100.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- The Civil Service Commission has been informed by the Department of Justice that Wallace L. Turney, who was indicted on March 18, 1899, under sec 12 of the Civil Service act, on June 80, 1900. entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of \$100. In June, 1896, as agent of the National Democratic organization. Turney obtained access to the Fort Peck, Montans, Indian Agency, and solicited contributions for the use of the Democratic campaign fund, receiving both money and notes for that purpose.

Section 12 of the Civil Service act provides, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court, that no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy yard, fort or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

It is stated by the Department of Justice however, that the defendant in this case, who is a resident of the State of Washington, presented to the Court many testimonials from by the Court to pay a fine of \$100. In June.

nowever, that the detendant in this case, who is a resident of the State of Washington, presented to the Court many testimonials from prominent citizens of that State showing that prior to this offense he had borne an excellent reputation; and that this fact undoubtedly caused the Court to deal leniently with him. SEAMEN ON AMERICAN VESSRLS. Increase in Shipments and Re-shipments-Per

centage of Americans, 35. WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Reports of United States Shipping Commissioners for the year ending June 30, 1900, rendered to the Bureau of Navigation, show 142,632 shipments, discharges and re-shipments of seamen on American vessels at those offices, compared with 122,468 for the previous fiscal year. The expenses have been \$55,431, compared with \$53,651. The average services per man cost \$9 cents, the lowest in the past seven years. Shipments, discharges and re-shipments at New York were 48,469, compared with \$5,627 for the previous year. Boston and Port Townsend show considerable increases. Shipments and re-shipments aggregate 90,825, divided by nationality into Americans, 32,333; British, 18,480; Scandinavians, 16,735; Germans, 8,449; Italians, 1,186; French, 635, other nationalities, 12,306. These figures include in many instances repeated shipments of the same men. The percentage of Americans is 35, compared with \$6 the previous year, mail steamships raising the American average. The number of Scandinavians is practically unchanged, the increase being in German and British subjects. Shipments and re-shipments on steam vessels numbered 47,409 and on sail vessels 42,916. previous fiscal year. The expenses have been

The Turbine-Propelled "Viper." From the London Engineering

H. M. S. Viper underwent a one hour's full power trial on Friday last, 18th inst. to test her capabilities at maximum speeds before proceeding to Portsmouth to undergo her official trials. The displacement was 380 tons, the load carried being about 10 tons in excess of the Admiralty requirements for 30-knot destroyers. She steamed down the Tyne at 14-knotspeed to Tynemouth Pier, which was passed at 11:45, and at 12:05 she passed the mile post at a speed of 36.585 knots per hour. She had, therefore, worked up from a speed of 14 knots to 36.585 knots in twenty minutes. The six consecutive runs were at the following speeds: 1, 21

Time on Measured Mile. 1.35 2-5 1.41 2-5 1.37 Equivalent Speed in Knots per Hour. 36.586 35.593 87.113. 36.585 1.88 2-5 1.89 4-5

The mean of two runs with and against the tide was 38.849. The Admirally mean of the six runs over the mile, with and against the tide was 36.581 knots per hour, which speed was also the near the state.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The latest reports from China inspire belief in the present safety of the Envoys and of their being still in Pekin, though the statement that they are held as hostages in view of negotiations with the Powers causes some misgivings as to their ultimate fate. The object of the Thinese being to avert the threatened march of the assembling forces of the Powers on Pekin, the responsibility for the sacrifice of their lives would, so the Chinese desire to impress on the world, lie on the Governments commanding the advance. There is no reason, however, to believe that the Chinese Government would prosame time everything would depend on whether the influence dominating at Pekin, or wherever else the directing power in Chinese affairs might be at the moment, was conservative or revolutionary. For the moment these influnces seem to be balancing each other, the reports received from the Chinese representatives and agents abroad according to their tenor coloring the edicts purporting to represent the mind of the Chinese Government which are sent out for communication to the world in general.

Assuming, however, that the Envoys are no longer in actual present danger of their lives, but that they are held as hostages, the question arises whether the Powers will be resolute in refusing to negotiate with the Chinese Government and risk the sacrifice of their representatives. It is evident the Chinese are calculating en the natural reluctance which would be felt by every Government to give the signal for their deaths, which could hardly fail to ensue if the onservative influence in Pekin were overpowered, or withdrew at the last moment and left the revolutionary party in control for the Powers to deal with. The situation is therefore oritical in the highest degree, both for the above reasons and on account of the reports, that appear to be credible, that large bodies of Chiness troops are marching from various points in the direction of Pekin. The danger of a general and unrestrained anti-foreign rising taking place should any of the Powers take aggressive action, say at the mouth of the Yangtse as threatened, is also very great. If the despatches are to be trusted at all, the least action consequent on the steps taken by the Chinese military authorities to place the river and coast fortifications in a state of defence would precipitate the crisis before the Powers are ready to meet it.

The additional Japanese divison about to be sent to China will, with the arriving British and other troops, raise the international force to some seventy thousand men. The equipment necessary for an advance and a possible siege of Pekin is, however, far from complete. Meanwhile, a Russian force of unknown strength. marching from the north, is reported to have arrived at a point a hundred and fifty miles rom Pekin a few days ago.

IN SOUTH APRICA.

With the surrender of Gen. Prinsloo the armed resistance to the British conquest of the Free State comes practically to an end, for Gen. De Wet, whatever his intentions may have been when he started on his last raid, has no longer a base to which to return, and is so to say in the air. What the causes of Gen. Prinsloo's surrender were has yet to be learned. With the force of 5,000 men under his command in positions described as peculiarly defensible, and with ample supplies of food he might have been expected to have kept up a stout resistance. It is however, probable that his artillery ammunition was exhausted and that for the rifles giving out, in which case he had no option. It may have been this that decided Gen. De Wet to make an effort and escape to the Transvasi. Gen. Prinsloo was the commander of the force that captured Gen. French's rearguard and convoy on his advance to Kimberley at Dekiels Drift on the Riet River, and was afterward court-martialled for not having followed him up and reenforce Gen. Cronje. Instead, he went away to Bloemfontein with the captured wagons and stores, where they were afterward retaken by the British. He was sentenced to a heavy punishment, but was subsequently pardoned and restored to command. s event comes

unely for Lord Roberts, whose position in the Transvaal was becoming very embarrassing. Compelled by the inciemency of the weather and the elusiveness of his enemy to suspend his advance to the eastward, he has returned to Pretoria to find the hero of Mafeking practically besiege in Rustenburg and the communications between that place and Pretoria firmly held by a portion of Gen. Delarey's comme Boer force also is in the bush veldt behind Pretoria, from where it is annoying the British outposts north of that place. Now, however, that the British army in the Free State is released by the surrender of Gen. Prinsico, Lord Roberts can throw the whole of his weight on the Transvasiers whose best chance of being able to maintain the struggle lies in the complications springing up for England elsewhere and the face that the British troops in the field are being put hors de combat at the rate of over a thousand a week from disease alone. Gen. Botha is reported in despatch from Lorenzo Marques to bave fallen back on Machadodorp, where he is busy digging intrenchments on both sides of the road by which the British must advance.

THE RED SHIRTS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Vote on Restricting the Suffrage Will Taken This Week.

On Thursday next the citizens of North Caroine, in which the present conditions of suffrage are one year's residence in the State and ninety days in the county, will vote upon the propos amendment respecting suffrage to the Constitution of 1868. The campaign has been made disorderly by the action of the Democratio ad-

disorderly by the action of the Democratic advocates of the proposed amendment, who, as early as May, in Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond county on the South Carolina border, held a "white supremacy" meeting, and hoisted on the Court House a white and red flag bearing the inscription "White Supremacy" in bid letters. Since then men with red and white flass, wearing red shirts, have been overawing many communities in North Carolina inciting disturbances and threatening those who question the justice, propriety or legality of the proposed amendment.

The amendment provides, in substance, a bar to registration, not to voting. It declares that every person seeking enrollment "shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language" and shall have paid before the first day of March preceding his poil tax for the year before. This poil tax is to be made a lien only on assessed property and the Constitution prohibits the issuance of process to enforce it against individuals having no assessed property. In other words, it is not a lawful-obligation, but is made, in the case of needy and impecunious persons, a condition of registration.

To this extent, the proposed amendment—establishing an educational test and a property qualification for registration—however objectionable, is not open to the charge of discrimination, but the amendment further provides that all maie rersons entitled to vote anywhere in the United States on Jan. 1, 1867, or the lineal descendants of any such persons, are exempted from the education_qualification.

the United States on Jan. 1, 1887, or the lineal descendants of any such persons, are exempted from the education qualification, but not from the poll tax. Thus a citizen of North Carolina who desires to be registered must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language, unless his father or grandfather could vote before the establishment of equal suffrage for white and clored citizens. It is this section which many North Carolina Republicans are opposing, but judging from the result of a like centest in the neighboring State of Virginia (77,000 vites for and 60,000 votes against a Constitutional Convention to devise a disfran hising law against colored voters), the opponents of restricted franchise in North Carolina have little reason for hope. In the Presidential election of 1806 the number the Presidential election of 1896 the number of voters actually registered in New York county was 380,000. At the same election 320,750 votes, aimost identically the same number, were cast in North Carolina, which has 100,000 colored differen.

Some vague dependence appears to be put

CENTURY HOUSE IN DANGER. Fine Specimen of Colonial Days' Archi-

testure Likely to Be Destroyed. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me o call attention to the neglect of an old landmark of this city which seems to have escaped the notice and care of our historical societies. It is known as the "Century House" and stands at the foot of 218th street on Harlem River Unless prompt action is taken to preserve it "improvements" will require its demolition This will be a deplorable case of another sacrifice to the needs of urban expansion which has swept away most of the antiquities from the

lower part of the city.
Unfortunately, the Century House stands in the middle of 215th street; and as all the streets as far as 210th have been opened it will be a matter of only a short time when this street will have to undergo the same operation. When that occurs the house will have to be torn down or removed to the building line. The latter is out of the question as the house is built of heavy masonry and of timbers so badly decayed in some parts where the strain would be the greatest, that any attempts to change its position would end disastrously.

If three or four acres of the surrounding land

were set aside as a park by the authorities it would eliminate the necessity of opening the street all the way to the river front, thus saving the house an undeserved fate. One of its previous owners having realized that it would have o be condemned and torn down when civio vandalism spoke the word, made efforts to remove it; but the most skilful housemovers decided that any attempts to do so would en-

to be condemmed and torn down when civic vandulam spoke the word, made efforts to remove it; but the most skilful housemovers decided that any attempts to do so would endanger its stability.

The angle is mind the rand growth of New Bearing in mind the rand growth of New Torn of the count converted to the use of a park. Should it contain such a lagdmers—division of some historical society—it would cosses for visitors an interest found in few other parks. There is no particular blood this old none, unless, like every other house a hundred or more years old, it was the only original. Should be not to the content of the content of prevenoutomary architecture. It was built May 23, 1736, by one J. Nieel and as stimated on opposite the University of New York. The date and the builder's initials are rudely carved on the rough face of a square piece of stories and the content of t

NEW YORK, July 24.

Porto Rico Land.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Porto Rico, in the minds of the majority of the American people, is very much underestimated. Suffering, as it has, for the past centuries, by reason of its excessive forced contributions to the Spanish Government and clergy, has almost sapped away the commercial vitality of this peautiful Antille; but, with the advent of

beautiful Antille: but, with the advent of American rule, prosperity, wealth and happiness will be shared by its populace.

The properties of its soil are such that almost anything desired can be cultivated with very little care. One will ask: "Is it prudent to invest in real estate of the island?" To this inquiry I will answer in the most affirmative manner. For example, uncultivated land in the central part of the island can be purchased for the sum of \$10 or \$15 per acre: cultivated land, \$35 to \$50, while near the coast it doubles in value. On this one may cultivate. as I have stated above, almost anything desired and sell to the American consumer at a handsome profit.

EDWARD L. HAMEL. to the American consumer at a handson EDWARD L. HAMEL. NEW YORK, July 24.

French Exhibition a Financial Failure.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is an open secret in Paris that the Exhibition has not achieved the success predicted for it. Sevents on tickets to be sold at 75 centimes aplece promised a rich return. Shortly after the opening of the Exhibition the price of tickets was reduced to 40 centimes, and though the Exhibition has already run half its course only some 7,000,000 of the 70,000,000 lickets have been sold. Already several of the smaller exhibitors have been obliged to declare themselve. bankrupt: important houses, it is said, will be bound to follow their example later on, and all this is at-tributed to the high prices demanded for sites in the beginning, to the multitude of "side-shows" insufficiency of visitors, though the average number of visitors is over 200,000 per day, while on Sunday more than 400,000 people pass through the Exhibi ion gates. It has been certified in fact, that it would cost a Parisian 500 france to visit all the "side shows," and that it would require further exorbitant outlay to lunch or dine in any of the reliable and wellequipped restaurants. The people who expected to make fortunes by providing accommodation in the town have also been disappointed. It is true that hotels were thronged in June and that many are reserving rooms for guests far into September, but they have found that they cannot demand the high prices they had counted on and, to their dismay, must now reduce their tariff. The Exhibition, as a matter of fact, is too large, too expensive; and neither the State nor the town will benefit much from the

Conscience Above Party-Democratic Tribute to a Democrat.

From the Oyster Bay Pilot.

We honor Ward Dickson of Glen Cove for his courage and good conscience. Being a member of the Democratic Town Committee, and opposed on principle to the free sliver plank of the national platform, he has retired from the committee to exercise the free dom of a private citizen in the election. A man who does not agree with his party has no right to sit in its councils and acquiesce in its action, while yet intending to vote against the ticket Mr. Dickson is the kind of Democrat who keeps principles in view, and have the courage of their convictions; and there are thousands upon thousands of them. Doubtless there will be large desertions from the cratic ranks this year, as in 1896, but we shall not waver in our good opinion of these voters, rather hold them in higher esteem for living up to their con scientious views of a noble citizenship and welcome them back to the fold when the smoke of battle has cleared away. What a man does for conscience sake done for God and country.

> A Party Line-The Submarine Boat. From the Portland Oregonian.

We got a party telephone.
To home in our front hall.
The kind you have to count the rings
So you can know your call:
An' lots o' folks, all over town. Is on the same line too,
An' hear just everything that's said
When people talk to you.
They don't let on that they are there,
Nor never give no sign.
But you can't keep no secrets when
You've got a party line.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene.
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean

SHIRT-WAIST MAN. His Prospects and Vicinstudes.

From the Chicago Poet. The proposition to put men in shirt waists cannot be seriously considered until we know exactly how we are going to dispose of that obstacle at the waist line. We have seen the

Standing with reluctant feet Where the shirt and trousers meet.

ootball player

but while this may do very well for football to will hardly serve the purpose for dress parada. The physical conformation of the ladies enables them to retain the graceful swing and hang of their skirts, but a man's trousers must be buoyed up by adventitious aid. We could not think of wearing our su-penders over our shirt weists and our present style of belts sumounted by a row of trouser buttons would be a hideous innovation. To meet the exigency, therefore, we must employ pads in defiance of nature's distinctions, or safety pins, which are somewhat subversive of our manly dignity. There may be other ways of getting around this difficulty, and we hope the interested parties will give the subject the prayerful consideration is importance merits.

We have no hesitation in saying that the inventor who points out the way of uniting the shirt waist and the trousers, harmoniously to the eye and agreeably to the abdominal muscles, will lay the foundation of a colossal fortune. will hardly serve the purpose for dress parade.

A Discouraging Experience From the Battimore Sun.

Does the coat make the man? That is the question one of Baltimore's plones shirt-waist men is asking.

It happened on one of the sizaling days of last week that this gentleman left his deak in the

A man with a se-inch chest and a 28-inch waist may hall the shirt waist with joy, but a

man who requires 48 inches of tape to girdle his manly amidships section and can surround his chest with 40 inches is not going to be in any haste to discard his coat and buck e on a yellow leather equator. He prefers the discomfort of a little extra heat to the attention which his ap-

a little extra heat to the attention which his appearance would attract.

No shirt-waist movement can be an entire success without the cooperation of the man who carries weight and the attempt might just as well be given up now unless some compromise is to be made.

Paiamas appear to offer a common ground upon which all may meet on terms of reasonable equality. You can hang pajamas on a pair of tongs without disfiguring the tongs, and at the same time there is that in their lines that softens and hides the bulbousness of the excessively stout.

softens and indes the bullousness of the ex-cessively stout.

A young man with the lines of Apollo Bel-vedere might offhand declare for the shirt waist in preference to pajamas, but when he stops and reflects how lonesome he would feel in a crowd, if he is a sensible young man, he will be disposed to cast his lot with the great pajamas.

No belts, no buttons, no collars (to speak of no cuffs; just strings and stripes, freedom and coolness. Welcome the pajamas.

Shirt-Waist Man Come to Stay.

From the Norfolk Landmark. THE SUN talks destiny so much that it is hard to see how it can stand in the way of the shire waist; for there never was a thing more mani-fest than that the coatless man has come to

Man and Woman. From the Boston Globe. Once Woman took a hint from Man, And at the same time took his shirt; If now he takes a hint from her And take her shirt waist, too, who's hurt?

Shall be be shamed? Shall Woman show More courage and more aense than be? Since her shirt doesn't, why should his, Uncovered, shock propriety? Shall Woman now monopolize
The comfort that a shirt confers
On humid, hot humanity
When it is worn as she wears hers?

Why should he swelter on, nor dare To dream that he's for dinner dressed Until his shirt is all but hid From sight beneath a coat and vest? Must be still like a mummy swathe Himself to suit Convention's rule, while woman—in the shirt she took From him—contrives to keep so cool

Twas thus one mortal queried till A rossting day, and then he ran The gantiet of the guyers as
The boid, unblushing shirt-waist man!

Shirt Walst or Blouse? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE ! IT THE waist man wont do in public, why not the sellorshirt or blouge? That certainly is nest come and by adoption would soon become, in lighter chades very appropriate in hot weather.

ROCHESTER. BY ONE WEO WEARS TERM Populist No Traiter. From the Walls Walls Onton. John Yeend, who is still a member of the State See ate and who has been a prominent Populist leader for

everal years, said yesterday: "I appreciate and approve of the course of the Bepublican party and the President in regard to the new possessions, as against the declarations of the oppoition, and I am not at all pleased with the Democratic cry of imperialism against President McKinley. From the information that I have had I have been unable to see how our Government could for any reason, or with any degree of honor or credit either to ourselves or to other nations, have with-

drawn from the Philippine Islands. "Furthermore, I am not pleased with the course pursued by Bryan. One incident that intensified my aind against Bryan was the fact that, when he was here, he attempted to appeal to the peo lost blood relatives in the Philippines and then pointed to the President as the execution brave boys. Since then I have not been able to look

upon Bryan as a loyal citizen." Good Sense as a Barrier. From the Chicago Record.

"It is a great drawback to have sense." What do you mean? "When a girl has sense allthe men the the